THIRD EDITION.

THE VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF GEN, LEE,

REBEL LOSS 2500 MEN

HOW GEN. SMITH OPERATES.

MOWER AND GRIERSON ON HAND.

A THREE DAYS' FIGHT

UNION LOSS VERY SMALL.

FORREST WOUNDED, AND HIS TRAPPINGS TAKEN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MEMPHIS, July 19,-I am Indebted to one of General Washburne's staff for the following :-On the 5th instant General Washburne sent out a force of infantsy, cavalry, and artillery from La Grange, under Major-General A. J. Smith and

Brigsdier-Generals Mower and Gelerson, with in-Biructions to move in pursut of General Forrest, and bring him to bay, fight, and whip him. He was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., If he did not overtake him this side. A despatch from General Smith to General Washburne received to-day, says :-"We have met Lee, Forrest, and Walker, at

Tapelo, and whipped them bailty on three dif-ferent days. Our lass is small compared with that of the Rebels. I bring back everything in good order, and nothing was lost."

A scout since arrived at La Grange, reports the enemy's loss twenty-five hundred, and that their defeat was overwhelming. It is also stated that the Eebel General Faulkner and Colonel Forrest were wounded. General Forrest was wounded in the f ot, and his horse equipments captured.

From other sources I learn that Smith met Forrest near Pontotoc on Wednesday, the 13th, and fought him on that day, and also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, whipping him badly in five different battles. Cur loss is said to be less than 300, while that

of the enemy was 2000. Colonel Wilkins, of the 9th Minnesota, who

commanded a brigade, was killed.

The weather here continues very worm.

The seamer Memphian leaves for White river to-night, laden to the guards.

The steamer Pauline Carroll is reported hard

aground below.

The steamer Belle of Memphis takes 106 bales of couton for St. Louis.

Good middling cotton is quoted at 196.

Rebel Reports.

Rebel Reports.

Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee, commanding the Rebel forces on the Mississippi in the vicinity of Vicksburg, has been boasting in fits off and despatches or late, of having driven the Unoin forces under General A. J. Smith out of Jackson, Mississippi, and compelled them to retreat towards Vicksburg, &c., &c.

The Government having no positive information of any disaster happening to General Smith, we looked upon Lee's despatches as Rebel bluster.

binster.

There is little doubt now, that we shall soon hear, by some arrival up the Mississippi, of a decisive battle and Union victory over Lee. We have this opinion upon information received by the Government to the following effect:

The Richmond papers of Saturday, the 16th instant, received at General Grant's headquarters before Peter bury, counting a descript from the

before Peter burg, contain a despatch from the Rebel Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee, dated Okolons, July 14th, 1854, announcing that he had a fight at a place n'ar Tullahula, on the even-ing of the 15th, and found the enemy (General Smish) strongly entrenched. General Lee then acds— This morning I attacked the enemy at Tulla

lula, and after a hard-fought battle, lasting three hours, I found it impossible to drive him from his position. It was a drawn battle."

The Government has no information relating to the battle of Tullalula : but one toing is pretty

certain, that any conflict acknowledged by the Rebels to be "a drawn battle" will turn out to be General Lee makes no mention of his losses

The Invaders Going to Reinforce John-

ston-Sherman Prepared for Them. Some of our high military authorities believe that the late invading force of Rebels have started to reinforce Johnston at Atlanta. General Sher-man was potified of the fact, and in about thirty minutes he telegraphed an answer back, saving, "Let them come on. I am ready for them?"
If these plunder-gorged traitors attempt to pounce upon Sherman they will meet a different reception from that in Maryland last week.

GUERILLAS IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

OPERATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

Troops Scouring Country for Rebels.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Br. Joseph, Mo., July 19-It appears that Colonel Ford left two bands of guerillas, numbeling nearly two handled, in his year, who are committing all manner of depredations in the southern part of this county.

A large scouting pany was sent from here this morning, but has not been heard from.

Every train from Westen beings a large num ber of refogees from Platie, Clay, and Ray counties. Many of them stop here, while others go eastward. Guerney & Co., of this city, have just received

sixty five pounds of gold dust from Virginia FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Militia-Gen, Sigel-The Crops, &c.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 20,-Governor Bradford has ordered a thorough enrolment of the Maryland militia, which gives the Unionists great satisfaction. It will be pushed vigorously to organization. General Sigel arrived from Harrisburg last night, and stops at the Entaw House, where many friends are congratulating him.

All accounts from General Grant are cheering. Railtoad travel is again regular on all the roads, except the Baltimore and Ohio, towards the west, which is being rapidly repaired.

The western Maryland grain crop is not ac

much damaged by raiders as was apprehended. The War in Kentucky.

Four Rebel prisoners have been selected from our military prison, to be sent to Mitchell's Hill and Ciarksville, to be shot in retaliation for the murder of two Union men near those places.

The Reported Capture of Atlanta. LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The Nashville Union of to day says the reports of the capture of Atlanta are all premature, though we expect to hear of it

Confingration in Essex County, N. Y. NEW YORK, July 20.—Rodgers', mill, Powers mill, and several stores and tenement houses together with a bridge, &c., in the village of Ausa-ble Forks, Essex county, in this State, were burned on Sunday. The loss was heavy. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Special to The Evening Telegraph,

Weinington, July 20.-We are daily expectog rews of the most stirring nature from General rant, as it is known, both through Union and etes sources, that the movements such as be has recen ly been accomplishing with his lines in ant of Petersburg are portentous of great re-

intelligence of an intended assault by General se on our left wing-as yet the assault has not All day on Monday a huge mortar on the right f our line paid its compliments to the Robel

Deserters have been coming into our lines in

quads of late. Last Monday they brought the

Fort Archer, situated beyond the Appomattox river. The fort was considerably damaged during the day, and ceased altogether its entilleding fire

The Maryland raid has not interfered at all with the grand operations of the Army of the

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.] Washington, July 20,-Information received rom the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, doted July 19, says that the usual quiet still prevails along the lines, and were it not for the ound of an occasional gun and some picket firing at a few points, one would suppose that no enemy was within miles of us. Burnside's men make the most of the noise

the enemy taking every opportunity to five at the colored troops that occupy a portion of his front; and, of course, the fire is returned with interest, but without much damage on either

as they say, they have no chance to get through without running the risk of being shot, the negross being so constantly on the alert. But they are coming in daily at other points in squads. A Sergeant and his squad come in this evening, and all report that thousands are ready to

cave as fast as they find an opportunity, The deserters came principally from Georgia Florids, and Alabama regiments, and an officer from the former State is said to have gone to his superior a day or two since, and reported that if his company was not soon relieved, there

would be none to relieve, as they would have all

gone over to the enemy. They state that they are very short of proviions, particularly vegetables, and seem glad enough when they get into our lines, strict orders being given that they shall not hold intercourse with our men on the picket, or exchange papers. One fellow, the other day, who came boldly over and brought a paper with him, was caught and made to stand and wave the paper back and forth for an hour as a punishment.

An attack from the enemy has been expected for the past two days, and last night, from what the deserters reported, it was looked for as certain, but no demonstration was made. It has looked like rain all the afternoon, but

none has fallen yet, and the dust continues to envelope everything.

The Labor on our Fortifications-The Enemy also at Work-the Late Rebel Raid North.

Headquarters Army or the Potomac, sear Petersurgo, July 17.—The heathes somewhat abated. Dearth of news continues. I am inspering here in expectation of a fight. The labor bestowed upon our fortifications is enormous. Thousands of men are engaged in the manufacture of gabions (wicker worked baskets, to be filled with sand and placed in the embrasure of a redoubt) which at night are placed in position. All this while the Rebeis are not idle.

A new battery opened from their side vesterday

position. All this while the Rebels are not idle.

A new lattery opened from their side yestorday

P. M. Near Warren's headquarters is a bettery
of 32's christened by the cannonlers The Seven
Siseers." One gun is distinguished from the rest
by the peculiar, rushing sound of its shells, which
resembles the puris of a locomotive. This piece
is dubbed the "Petersburg Express" for that
reason, and because it devotes all attention to the

aforenamed piace.

When the Rebels unmasked their battery yes-erday afternoon, the "Petersburg Express" sent omnotion. One of their megazines was ex-isoded, and together with the terrible noise and moke, must have disabled many Rebels. Every-bing is now quiet from that point. All along the line there is the usual amount of cannonading

lelly, and, I might add, night y.

Four deserters came into our lines two nights ago. They are North Carolinhams, and desired o negotiate for the admission of a brigade of heir companions in arms. They returned, with he understanding that four rockets should be ent skyward when we were ready to receive hem. The rockets went up, but the brigade ailed to come on.

We are much amused with the account of

Rebel depredations published in the newspapers. Circumstances which you look upon as terrible enormities are here committed every day. They have not treated you with navyhing like the severity they receive at our hands,—Washington

Contributions for the Christian Commission-An Illinois Farmer Gives Ten Thousand Dollars.

JACKSONVILLE, Illinois, July 29,-A few weeks go, Jacob Strawn, a wealthy furnier of Morgan county, proposed giving ten thousand dollars to the Christian Commission, If the agents of the Commission should be able to vaise ten thousand nore in that county.

They accepted the offer, went to work, and in me days mised cleven thou and dollars. Mr. Straws Immediately paid over his ten thousand, making twenty-one thousand in all for Morgan

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Bespatches to Evening Telegraph.

Washi voron, July 20.

The New Call for Froops.
It appaars that the loyal States are already regited with one hundred and fifty thousand men on the new call, that being their excess furnished on previous calls. It is thought here that this will be the last call for groups, as the South cannot mise another army, and with an additional force of three hundred mousand men, our access will be placed beyond a floubt.

Many of the President's friends advised him to lefer this call until after the campaign, but with characteristic plack he repiled, "No, the troops are needed, and I will issue the call even in the outset of the campaign, and if we go down it will be with colors flying."

Atlanta.

There is not the slightest doubt in the highest military circles here but that General Sherman will raise his that in Atlanta in a few days. With the capture of this strategic point, the cause of the Confederacy will receive in the Southwest an

irretrievable blow. Personal. Rear-Admiral Paulding and Major-General Dix are in town.

New Paper for Fremont. A Fremont organ, with a capital of forty thousand dollars, will be immediately started in St. Louis. Its intention is to head off the influence which the St. Louis Democrat is exerting for Lin-

coln's re-election. Loss of the Steamboat "Nave." Sanny Hook, July 20.—The scamboat Nave from New York for Santa Martha, was sunk in the Gulf Stream on the 15th, in a gale. Her case left her in two boats, one of which, con-taining thirteen persons was picked up by the surveying schooner Bailey, and were landed here to-day. The other book, containing the captain, mate, cook, and nine saliers, has not been heard from since the disaster.

A Schooner on Fire. THE HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 20.—A large fore-and aft schooler is on five off here. A French war steamer has gone to her assistance.

GENERAL HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

What it Did and How it was Done-Reas sons for its Non-Return Down the She, a deah Valley-Responsibility for the Maryland Invasion Placed Waere it Belongs-General Hunter Asks to be Refferee, Etc., Ftc.

Hanran's FRERY, July 18 .- Just two months ago, General Hunter was assigned to communithe Department of West Virginia, his orders being not to relieve General. Sigel from duty in the department, but to take up the "raiding force" of about ten thousand men, which had been beaten back from Newmarket under that officer, and to renew Sigel's advance in the direction of Staunton.

He was, "if he could," to capture Staunton and destroy the railroad east and west of that place If he found Staunton so well fortified and defended that to attack it would involve delays and

fended that to attack it would involve delays and heavy sacrifices of life, then he was to hurt the railroads on each side of it as much as possible, and to keep as large a number as possible of the enemy's treops in employment. These were the creters to General Sigul, and it is to be presumed the expectations of success were not increased by the defeat of Newmarket.

Traveling without panse from Washington to Cedar creek, deneral Hunter assumed command of the bester army, which he found demoralized to a segree that could scarcely be exceeded. Nearly two thousand of its infantry were without shoes. About one thousand had thrown away their arms in their flight, and had to be rearmed. The appearance of a few guerillas in any direction produced a general stampeds, the men having lost all confidence is their commanding general, and expecting every moment that the neral, and expecting every moment that the ops who had chased them from Rood's Hill would reappear in force to continue the pursuit.

How rapidly this command was reorganized, and a better spirit infused, would be on record in the problemma is that mind were in a condition of health enabling it to remember anything. In a few days the little army was relitted in all particulars, and within twelve days from General Hunter's assumption of command the bartle of Pletinent was fought, and won by the Union forces, Pledment being ten miles further up the valley than any other Unionarmy had previously reportrated.

It is true Breckinridge's Division was not there It is true breath but its place was amply sup-plied by the accession to the Robels of the com-mand of General William E. Jones—troops fully is good and numerous as these of Brecha commanded by an officer universally rate:

s his superior. From Piedment Hunter's little army advanced From Pictmont Hunter's little army advanced to Stainton, which it entered without opposition, the enemy being too much demoralized from the defeat of the day before to avail himself of the earthworks and lines of rifle pits constructed for the defense of that city. Here the railroad was destroyed west and east in the most therough manner, and vast quantities of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores belonging to the Echel Government were causings), and subtractions of the state of the st the Rehal Government were captured, and either issued to our men or destroyed. Of details, however, there will be no time to speak in this

At Stant ton Hunter was joined by the infantry At Stanton Hunter was joined by the infantry of General Crook and the cavalry of General Averill—two officers as excellent and distinguished as any in the service. A cavalry division, under General A. N. Dutte, was sent to threaten Rockish Gap—defended by Breckin-ridge and Imboden—with orders to cross the B ne Ridge, destroy the railroad at any least of the control of the contro H ue Ridge, destroy the railroad at and around Charlotte-ville and Amberst Court House, and as far down as they could reach, and then to rejoin the main advance at Lexington, within

vanced, driving before them a cavarry force of about 5000 men, under McCausland, who made a stand at Lexington, under special orders from Lieuteraut-General Robert E. Lee. These orders directed McCausland to hold Lexington, "at any cost," until se could be reinforced by troops from Richmond, who he was assured were already on the way to succor him.

He made the stand accordingly; but, fluding

the town directly under the guns of General Hunter's infantry advance, and that he was being fannked by Averill's cavalry, who had forded the river higher up, McCausland finally fell back, ust in time to save himself and his command from capture.

At this point occurred a delay of two days which resulted from General Duttle's having lost which resulted from General Duttle's having lost his way in the mountains, on the eastern side of the Bitue Ridge. He, however, destroyed two large trains of Government stores, which the enemy were moving by this route from Saunton to Lynchurg, and captured many prisoners. He could not, however, materially injure the railroad at any point, being everywhere confronce by Imboden's largely saperior cavalry. Here and there only did he destroy a bridge—sight touries that could be recorded in his and a

light lajuries that could be repaired in half a Hunter, thus delayed two days by General Duffle's blunder, marched towards Lynchburg Duffle's blunder, marched towards Lynenburg vis Euchanan, partly because there might be dirficulty in fording the James river below that point (our pontoon bridge being utterly worthless, as was proved at Fort Republic), and partly because we had such information of the reinforcements from Richmond then arriving in the valley that it became necessary to secure two cossible lines of retreat other than the road of

our advance. At Buchanan, moreover, were located some of the most important furnaces, foundries, and cloth mills of the Rebel Government, and these it was essential to destroy. Frem Buchanan the march was continued to-ward Lynchburg, the country becoming barer and barer of supplies as we advanced, the people running all their stock and stores into the moun tains to the right and left of us, and the business of foraging becoming more and more hazardons in consequence of the large Robe! Cavalry force which enveloped, as with a cloud, our front and

flanks.
On the 17th of June the enemy made a re-On the 17th of June the enemy made a revolute stand at a place variously called "Old Church" or "Dismond Hill," about four miles from Lynchburg, but after a contest of some three or four hours were forced to continue their retreat. Averill's Cavairy done particularly well in this fight, and Crooks' infantry charged, through a storm of grapeshot, clean over the Rebel breastworks, without a single pause or moment of hesharton or disorder.

On the day following General Hunter and his subordinate commanders learned with precision of the arrival of the greater part of Ewell's corpsion their front, and a brisk attack, which lasted with trief internission all day long, developed a

with trief intermission all day long, developed a powerful line of defences in front of us—four regular earthworks, well mounted with artillery, and built seme years ago, connected together by it es of the usual Rebel rull rifle pits, on which our

men had heard "the Jounnies" hammering and awing all the previous night. We had also heard not less than eight—some sold eleven-trains of cars arriving from Rich mend; and from the sorties made upon our lines, and from what our men learned in their two clusters against the enemy's detents, it be-turns clear by midday that we had then in front of us a lorge of veteran troops at least equal to our own in numbers, and probably sup-roor painting in their own country, and conseantly receiving both supplies and reinforcement by rallroad from Elchmond, while we were abntery without supplies other than a little sagar and confee still lett, and a drove or cattle that we had collected in our advance up the Shenandoah

Worse than all, however, we were short of ammunition, the train expected under General Stahl not then having arrived. It was therefore determined in a council of war, consisting of Generals Hunter, Sullivan, Grook, and Averill, that our best course was to retire upon Salam, there being from that point two lines of ratreat open to us—one due west towards Eastern Teuesce, and the other north and by west up the

If it be asked, why did not Hanter return

If it be asked, why did not Hantar return towards his supplies by the Shenundoah route, up which he had advanced the answer must take the form of another question: would the killing or capturing of his entire command have materially helped the Union cause? The enemy had a railroad east of the Blue Ridge from Lynchburg to Rockitsh Gap, or Waynesboro, only twelve miles from Staunton—the railroad which General Duffle had unsuccessfully attempted to interrupt. By means of this road the thole of Ewell's Corps, and as many other troops as General Lee might think necessary, could easily have been thrown from sixty to righty miles in our rear, while lireckinridge, with the valley troops, held us on our front. with the valley troops, held us on our front.

And as we had but little ammunition, and were utterly out of supplies, while there would be no chance to collect in presence of a superior force of the enemy, it appeared reduced to a mathematical certainly that an attempt to return down the Shemandeah would be equivalent to the annihilation or surrender of our force. That General Grant was of this opinion is abundantly testified by the anxiety for our safety which prevailed for several days at his headquarters. He believed that we were in imminent danger of being destroyed or contract of comments. destroyed or captured for some time, and

for extrication from his perilous position.

As to the material effects of Duffie's de'ay on ea tern side of the Blue Ridge, which applicatly cost us two days in our advance up of the large two days in our advance up of the large that the matter has been excepted delivered and since all our movements. Ewele's one was the ternor due, and knew all our movements. Ewele's one was the ternor detailed from Richmond and is prevince at Lynchturg was needed. Had we are the re two days variler Ewell's corps would day been there six days earlier the result would as a been the ame. We wantifer the result would as a been the same. We wantifer the result would as a been the same. We wantifer the result would as a been the same of the policy, and were stoking upon the enemy's country, while the one, but the same of the railroad from Lynch-burg to Richmond, had at any time the power of or intrating against us just as many trops a general Lee could spare from the splendid army in Northern Virginia.

Retring by the Kinawba valley, it was conficinly expected that we would meet abundant

Retring by the Kanawha valley, it was confidently expected that we would meet abundant upplies of commissary and quartermaster stores at Meadow's Bluff, about five or six days march from Lyrchburg. More than a million rations, about five or ex days previous, had been left there by Generals Crook and Averill, under charge of two restments of Ohio militia, severa into be service for one burdered days. Wantil exerutions taken up our command could then await its amminished train under General S abi, and we time to threaten Lunchburg, none then await its ammention train under General. Sain, and even fine to threaten Lynchburg, none then knowing or suspecting that the two Ohio militia regiments had been stampeded by a force of about seven my reighty questiles under Captain McNell, and that they had retired in confusion towards Loup reek and Cheverston, burning about one-half the attraction of the confusion with them in such transportation to they had on hand.

Of the difficulties encountered and surrounted

they had on hand.

Of the difficulties encountered and surmounted by General Hanter in this march from near Lynchoung to Loup creek it is not proposed to speak. At Liberty the enemy in force were hand-somely repulsed, and again near Salem. Our near had no food, but the beef and sheep they drove before them or collected on the way. Our may have a over wild and abrapt mountains, the sale are referred and subject ways for a day of the sale and subject ways on the sale and are sales. march was over with and abrapt mountains, forest clad precipiees yawning beneath as on one side of the road, while forest-clad mountains towered theosands of feet above us on the other. The disappointment in not receiving the expected supplies at Meadow's Hoff was severe; but nevertheless the command held on, in good heart and health, until it meared Ganley bridge, where the supply trains ordered up by General Hunter began to meet us.

With the exception of six guns, which had had therefore to be destroyed by surselves, we lost bothing of baggage or the material of our army in this raid. Our infantry reached Loup creek in better health than they started with, but were overly in want of food, animunition, and a new outfit. Most of the cavalry horses were played out from the want of forage; but raking it for all and all, no raid of the war has yet inflicted so much loss of vital kind upon the enemy, at so little sarrifice of men and material. enemy, at so little sacrifice of men and material. For two hundred and forty miles up the Sheumandonh Valley, we had destroyed every public work intended for the benefit of the enemy's

rmy.
Furnaces, foundries for shot and shell, ganstock tactories, cloth mills, tan yards, railroads, fac-tories of all kinds, &c., our line of marca being marked by a pillar of smoke by day, and a pillar of the by night, formed from the conflicration of the public buildings of the enemy's lovernment. Of private property nothing was njured with the exception of Governor Leucher's house, be having the day previous issued a prolemation against us, inciting the inhabitants of

clamation against us, inciting the inhabitants of the country to a guerilla warfare.

It was not until General Hunter, in advance of his command, reached Parkersburg, in Western Virginia, that we heard a syllable of the Renel raid into Maryland. All that could then be done to burry forward our troops was at once ener-getically undersaken; but there were not over twenty or twenty-three inches of water in the Ohio, and the railroad from Cumberland to Har-Ohio, and the railroad from Cumberland to Har-per's Fgrry had been pretty well crippled by the enemy, though not one-fiftieth part so effectually as we had destroyed their railroads in the vicinity of Staunton and Lynchburg. In the task of re-equipping and hurrying forward our troops to-wards Maryland General Hunter labored with his usual tireless zeal and conscientions fidelity, being nobly seconded by the afforts of Brigadier-General Walls who was in command of the General Kelly, who was in command at Cam-

berland.

For the disgraceful stampede which had driven General Sigel back from Martinsburg to Maryland Heights without a contest, it is not easy to see how General Hunter can be held responsible. He had left under General Sigel a total of over ten thousand men, and yet this force retired before a under the contest with the force of the contest with the contest ten incusand men, and yet this force retired before an undeveloped enemy, having jost, so far as can be ascertained, somewhat less than thirty-five men, all told, "hilled, wounded, and missing." This was the extent of the "gallant and subborn resistance" by which General Sirel "saved his invaluable train," and sent it into Baltimore. But can General Hunter be held responsible for the misconduct of this officer, him we reconfirst that he had been conferred on when we recollect that he had been ordered, on issuming command, to "retain General Sige! in enployment"—General Sige!'s rank giving him no option but to offer to that officer the next nighest command to his own.

As for the rest, the success of the Rebel raid

into Maryland is clearly due to the want of fore-sight and adequate preparations in other than General Hunter's headquariers. General Hunter's location was thoroughly well known to the war authorities, who are understood to have sent him warm acknowledgments for the brilliant achievements of his raid, and the successful nauner in which he had drawn off his command uninjured from that basardous service. With Scarcely any water in the Ohio, and the railroad between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry broken in more than a dozen places, it was a physical impossibility for any portion of Hunter's army to have reached Maryland in time to repel the Rebel invasion; but, owing to General Hunter's personal exertions and unceasing labors, more than ten thousand of his men were within striking distance of the retreating enemy two

To talk of pursuit, however, from the north of trains of pursuit, nowever, from the norm of trains going south, and guarded by so large a force as Generals Early. Ransom, and Breckin-ridge have under them, is the shoerest nonsense. Lat as the supreme command of this pursuing force, such as it is—and if is very formidable—has been given, by order of the President, to Major-General Wright, of the 6th Army Corps, we have that the test personnel ways. we hope that the best results may be expected. This a signment relieves General Hunter frought appearances of responsibility in a matter. never really had any connection with; and for the success or failure of General Wright's opera-tions, that officer and the War Department will alone be responsible before the country. It is well understood here, and therefore can

ba to violation of military confidence to say, that General Huner has asked to be relieved from command of this Department in consequence of the action of the War Department in ordering all his available troops to report to Majar General Wight. So much for the late raid towards Lynchiturg, and for General Hunter's alloged responsibility in connection with the Maryland invasion.—N. Y. Herald.

General Pillow's Fight at Lafayette. Tablanaga, Ala., Monday, June 27.

Dear Sir .- Thave just seen a member of Lawis s hadren and cotained some particulars of the cavairy at Lafavette, Walter county, Georgi on Friday moraing last, 24th instant. Gener Pillow assacked the enemy about daybreak, as reliew arms and the chemy a sout day breas, and surprised and cappared that pickets. Nealty's brigade advanced on the south side of the town, and General Pillow's brigade on the morth and west, partially surrounding the enemy and capturing a large number of prisoners. A pertion of the enemy, apposed to be from three to five hundred, took relinge in the court house, barricaded the doors, and opened a destructive fire upon our men from the upper windows.

Some two or three unsuccessful charges were

Some two or three unsuccessful charges were made by our men upon the Court House, result up in the loss of many valuable officers and men a brigade of the enemy's cavalry that had moves our from Chattanooga to relieve the troops sta-tioned at Lafayette, made a sudden dash upon our troops, stampeded the horses, com-pelling a hasty retreat, with the loss of most of the prisoners which had fallen into our hands. Some of our men fell into the hands of the enemy Our dead, and many of those who were seriously wounded, were also left on the field.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT,

PHILABELIFIHA THADE REPORT,

WEDNERDAY, July 20,—Bark is rather quiet;
sales of No. I have come under our before.

Cho creaced is very dull; no sales have been reported,
mothly is exarts, but lirn at yesterday's filtures. We
note Planteed at \$57.5 \(\) bushed, without sales.

The Provision marked remains without sales.

The Provision marked remains without sales.

From its in limited demand, and prices are firm. The
perimen supplying semand has rathen off, and only a few
moderate barries for home mr., were taken at \$6 for commined \$5.0 for superime; \$2.70\to 2.5 \text{ first extras; \$11

If for common to good choice extra family. In lighbear good curn Mesal no transactions have been reported. red at \$2 0002 65, and hoo house handsome new southern at \$2.70 white is rather outer. There is very little Hyo have, and it is winted at \$4.700/175.

Lower, and it is winted at \$4.700/175.

Com is in limited required at said of 2500 hushels, from a tors, at \$1.70. There is a strady demand for Costs, and above to 2500 hushels, from a tors, at \$2.70. There is a strady demand for Costs, and above to 2500 hushels and 250. Bar-ley and Mait have improved; a sale to the autom of 1000 hundred was effected at \$2.

Whisky is finiser; sales of Penisylvania, barrels and begineals, are making at \$1.70. CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 74. Noon, 87. One P. M., 87. Wind, W. by S.

ACCIDENT THIS MORNING.

A Terrible Catastrophe in the Insane Department of the Almshouse.

FALLING OF A PORTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

Eighteen of the Insane Known to be Killed.

MORE SUPPOSED TO BE BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Many Injured, and Some Fatally. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

This morning about quarter-past six o'clock, an accident occurred at the Blockley Almahouse, n the Twenty-fourth Ward, in which the lives of eighteen persons are known to have been lost, and many more fatally injured and still missing. The accident occurred in the female department of the Insane Asylum, and was attended with the most shocking and heart-rending scenes.

Description of the Building.

The department where the accident occurred was divided into three stories. The first floor was occupied by the epileptic insane; the second, by the ordinary insane; and the third, by the ich. The first floor was also used as a dining and sitting-room, and the second as a sitting-

The building was constructed in the most substantial manner, being built of brick and stone, with a rough outside. The rafters were heavy and thick, and the construction of the department was such that an accident was never The Accident.

Just as the bell for breakfast rang this morning, the catastrophe occurred. The poor insanc were all up, and some of them had loltered into

the sitting room, and some were already in the

dining room.

The departments, at ordinary times, are occupied as follows:—On the first flaor, 59; second toor, 77; third floor, 13. Fortunately, at the time of the occurrence, there were about fifty persons on the second and third floors, thus rendering the casualities much greater than they otherwise world have been.

At the time stated three loud and terrific crashes were heard, caused by the falling of the three floors at intervals. Immediately the whole place was a mass of ruins, all having disappeared save the hanging rafters and a portion of the roof. The department was complexely guited out. The unfortunate victims were hurled from the second and third floors down to the basement, along with these on the first, all of whom were buried allye beneath the ruins. alive beneath the ruins.

alive beneath the rules.

The shricks of the insane were most appalling, and the whole piace was thrown into the utmost confusion. Some of the number managed to work their way out, when they were at once taken charge of, and hurried to places of seconds. curity.

The crash attracted the stiention of the various officials in the premises, and they, together with a number of the inmates of other Departments, rushed to the spot, and commenced clearing the deal and

the ruins and extricating the dead and wounded.

The appearance of the place was most dangerous, and it was wifn great risk that the victims
could be rescued. The rafters and huge pieces of
stone continued to fall. Some portion of the roof
and ceiling was in a tottering condition, and had to be torn away, in order to allow the work to

The Killed.

All the surgeons in the House were summoned attend to the wounded. Dr. Butler and his to attend to the wounded. Dr. Butler and his assistant, Dr. McElroy, of the Insane Department, were most unremitting in their attentions to those who needed their aid. The most able of the panners at the place were called, together with a number of outside workmen, and all set to work removing the raius and carrying off the dead and

The dead bodies of sixteen were taken from

the ruins, and two more, badly injured, died as soon as they were admitted into the surgical ward. It was impossible to obtain all the names of those who were killed, as some of those who were taken from the ruins were so inted as to be past recognition; besides, names are only known according to the descrip-tion given them in the doctor's record.

Those who escaped unhart, and who received slight injuries, were conveyed to apartments, and all placed together, and until the roll is called

and a record made of each immate, the names o all the missing counct be ascertained. The name of those known to be killed are as follows ;-Susan Owens. Christiana Allison, an epileptic case. Nancy Mack. Sophia Eilinger.

Ann Galbraith.

Hannab Dillen.

Eilen Mitchel.

Andrew J. Noble, an insane lad, aged six years.

Eilen Merray, supposed to be dead.

The others will not be resemized until this
hermoon or evening. At noon the workmen were still busily engaged in clearing away the rules, as two of three others are yet supposed to be baried beneath.

The Wounded, Nineteen were wounded, and five or six so badly, that their recovery is considered doubtful. Among the number was Catharine Bean, whose

Among the number was Camarine bean, whose number will probably prove mail.

Catharine Cumpshoy is also badly injured.

Mee. Mary Rice, one of the inness, was also ajured, having bean struck on the arm by a sleece of falling timber. She was on the third door at the time, and was hurled clear to the Robert Wilson had his skell fractured. He was one of the inmates, and was helping to

hend with a farge piece of stone. The Cause of the Accident.

The precise cause of the accident is not posi-tively known, although it is supposed to have occurred in the following manner. The first

The ceiting of the second and their house were also supported by piers.

The impression is that the first pier, or the one supporting the first door, togother with the archivery, gave way. The weight of the second and third floors resting on the first, with no support under the latter, of course caused the others to fell. This idea seems to be confirmed from the state of the course caused and confirmed from the state of the course of the second c not three distinct crackes, at successive intervals, were heard. The three rooms were about thirty-four feet schure, with a respective height of twelve or fourteen feet, making the stories very The break was immediately in the centre of

each room, the rafter cracking in two, the broken ends talling downwards while the other end renatters not falling entire, the lives of many of the numbers were thus saved. At the sime of the crash a large number of insene children were sitting along the wall on the first floor, and as the falling debris all accumu-lated in the centre, owing to the funnel-like thape into which the rafters had fallen, thay thus

caceped uninjured.

It is also thought that the pier which gave way first had been partly out through by the old heating apparatus underneath. Rats were also to the mischief. The Buins. abundant in the cellar, and may have contributed

The Bulns.

The whole of this wing of the Insane Department is a mass of rains, and will have to be rebuilt. The loose stones, brick, moriar, and broken rafters, completely fill the cellar, and extend above the first floor.

Those who were on the first floor at the time of the occurrence were exposed to the greatest danger, as the floor upon which they were located not only save way, but they were inscribed by of only gave way, but they were imperiled by he falling ruins of the second and third stories, The wreck is most complete, and the whole department looks as if an immense weight had

through each their multi treached are cellar. If any proof atto buried at the bottom of the rules, their forms will be shockingly mangled. There who were taken out this morning were mear the top-some h w of them not covered a 1) -having been alled by a blow on the beau rom a refer, or the falling bricks and some. The Excitement among the Iusane,

ond all description. Some were so confi yond all description. Some were so continon and their minds impaired that they left go their hold on the rafters which they had gracped, and were thus precipitated below, and in some cases received serious injuries.

The dense cloud of dust caused by the erish was so intense that some, when taken out, although nulnjuried, were almost sufficiently did not the terror.

this cause alone. Some eight or ten of the terror-strict en victims were found gathered together in one currer, making the most hideous and terrible

They seemed unconscious of the danger through which they had passed, and when removed to other departments were in a few minutes apparently as happy and pleased as before the occurrence of the sad affair.

The fatality would not have been so great had the immates been possessed with full reasoning powers, and able to ward out danger. The third floor was used exclusively for the sick instance and contained 33 occupants.

Being decrepsed in mind and body they were more helpless than children, and it is thought that more of these were killed than in the other two rooms.

two rooms.

The Investigation.

Coroner Taylor was notified of the occurrence, and at once proceeded to the Almshouse. He will summon a jury this afternoon, and a view of the mangled remains and rains will be had. It is thought that the cause of the accident will prove to be as stated.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, July 20.—Plour is quiet; sales or come obta, at \$10.00011 for State, \$110.012 for Oblio, and \$12705110.22 for Southern. Wheat dull, sales of 14.000 but the at rouning questions. Corn has advanced to white; sales of 35,900 but held at \$1.00011 for the white; sales of 35,900 but held at \$1.00011 for the sales of 35,000 but held at \$1.00011 for the sales of 50.0001. Test form at \$1.7205170. Gold is quoted at

Stocks dull and heavy, Chicago and Rock-land, 106; Cumbedand preferred, 60%; Hench Central, 135; New York Central, 133; Michican Southorn, e2; Reading, 131; Hudson River, 133; Fire, 1985; Canton Cympany, 255; Michican Contral, 197; Cleveland and Pitteburg, 100%; Chicago and Northwestern, 494; Govi, 3400; tim Year Certificates, 175; Five, Twentas, Cou-pers, 191; do registered, 108; Coupon 6s, 102; registered, The Steamer "Europa" for Boston, Harryax, July 20.—The royal mail steamship Europe sailed at four o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday evening.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 30 Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St. To sh Reading R 50 857 100 sh Read R ... 2d 654 100 sh do ... bakint 654 100 sh do ... sat 654 100 sh do ... s | 100 sh | 1

H. S. Lancy, Stock Commission Broker, Mo. 7 Far quhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third. PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK. United States 6s, 1881, int off. 102 bid 302 sales flook island Ealiroad bid 1075 sales fleading Central Relations Coursel Hailroad bid 1775 sales fleading Failroad bid 1775 sales fleading Failroad bid 1725 sales fleading Failroad bid 1725 sales flating Coursel Hailroad bid 1725 sales flating Coursel Hailroad bid 1725 sales for Failroad 1725 bid 1725 sales flating Coursel Hailroad 1725 bid 1725 sales flating Hailroad 200 bid sales flating Hailroad 200 bid sales flating Hailroad 104 sales flating Hailro JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to

noon to-day, as follows :-U. S. 6s, 1981.
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes.
Certificates of Indelstedness, New...
Quartermaster's Vouchers. 10-40 Coupen Bonds ready for delivery to June 27 Inche Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second stor;

Market Steady. LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. U. S. Steam Transport St. Marys, Latham, 25 hours from Alexandria, Vm., in ballast to U. S. span-termasser.
U. S. Steam Transport Clinion. — 36 hours from Alexandria, Vm., in ballast to U. S. span-termasser.
Sample Mary Besidely, Clark, 18 days from Remodios, with sucar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Ada S (Sc), Gould, 25 days from Clenfoegus, with sugar and molasses to G. & W. Welsh.
Brig Ada S (Sc), Gould, 25 days from Clenfoegus, with sugar and molasses to George C. Carson & Co.
B. ir Acty Wattson, Alban, 12 days from Matmirax, with dation to M. W. Baddwin.
Behouser Cora, Baker, 7 days from Alexandria, Va., with mose jo Boults & Soul. mer Cora, Baker, r days from New York, in Baugh & Sons, Diamond State, Carey, I days from New York, in Diamond State, Carey, I days from New York, in

clast to brough at Sons.
Schr Locy, Morrow it day from Brandywine, Del., with
harts it. M. Lea.
Setz Madena, Coomles, S days from Bangor, with immr to Caskill at Gatvin
Schr Filos, Thompson, 6 days from Newport, R. I., in
harto castom. s iast to captain.
Sehr Elvirs, Johnson, 6 days from Boston, in itsl Sehr Maria Hoxanna, Palmer, 5 days from Buston, is ballast to captain.

Correspondence of the Philadephia Exchange.
Lawns, Deb., July 10.—The casterly wind has detained the following deed at the Breakwater, viz.:—Harques Necola, Fran Philadelphia, for Cora; Pathunder, d.; for Bones, in the Argues, and the Sentence Seater, and the Sentence Wave, J. Stockham, J. H. Albu, Larch, Jula L. Howard, Cecan Wave, C. F. Suchines, General Meade, S. Castner, Sathia, Breadfield, Hannah Grant, Charter Jak, Electric Light, and S. H. Searp, all from Philadelphia, for Boston, Carrie Wells, Henry, J. A. Mather, Electric Light, and G. Br. Frombelmer, C. Fantannath, and Lowen, do., for Frombelmer, C. Fantannath, it is Cowing, do. for Thomaston E. F. Meany, do., for Middewell, Fakir do., for Harrifer, Georgie, do., for Reliant, J. W. Hinse, do., for Harrifer the Sentence, and for Carrier, Fanty Moss, do., for Harrifer the Status, do., for Carrier, Sentence, Sentence, Sentence, and C. S. Stander, Sentence, Sentence, Sentence, Sentence, and Sentence, Carrier, Sentence, and Sentence, Carrier, Sentence, and Sentence, Carrier, Sentence, Sentence,

AARON MARSHALL

man is the Per Brig Ada B (Br)—350 falds 36 tos man is little molaries George C Carson & Co. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH

ways, Office, southwest corner of WALNU : 212
FIF FH Streets.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Southed Proposes will be received at this effice until
in which P. M. Minning, July 2, 1-24, for the Remarks of
brancours P. M. Minning, July 2, 1-24, for the Remarks of
brancours in the contract of the Charachy street. In Asia
street, in the Print Wood is self reparament to done as to the per square and, and in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office.

Easts accepted by a been the fit in the Loss They street,
and threated by exchanges of May 25, 1800. All biddies will
be prevent at the time and place of opening and proposals,
see the lowest bidder will come forward within three days
have after, or consider his bid withdraws.

W. S. SMEDLEY.

D.20 them R. Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.—
The undersuned will apply to the BEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY 8, SO IT ENDAY, 2d day of August, proc., at IT ovices, M. for a comment, to Paye Thirty, first strong, between the ard avenue and Jefferson street, Twentietic World. the following property owners have signed for said as any inc Department of Highways has any enter that I's here objections thereby, to wit — it is, Price, 150 feet 2% inches were side, and 455 feet makes seek side J. & P. Balty, 385 feet. it, Volling A. Born, 150 feet H. Hothacker, 200 feet. Peter emint, 39 feet, Jacob Boutz, 50 feet. Chas. Honder, 100 feet.

GEORG SCREEN GEORG STARAM,

A SUBSTITUTE -PERSONS IN WANT A of a Substitute, or a Representative in the Army, can not an allen 22 years of age, at No. 110 S. SECOND Street. Analy personally or by letter, from 2 A. M. HILP P. M., for two days, to 1: 20.025 HENRY WILSON, POR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Protection of Grunning Traditions, State of Print, near Station, &c., one or five acres attached Arress S. C. F., Ledger Office, ATTENTION, COMPANY G, MER

No. 1030 CAMBRIA Street.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College ottery of Acentucky.

50, 14, 78, 30, 28, 10, 50, 45, 41, 17, 8, 3.

61, 75, 60, 57, 15, 38, 00, 20, 11, 30, 47, 65, 71.

Circulars sent by addressing E. Bisconna & Co.,

Gerington, Sy.

EXTRA!

REBEL INVADERS.

FOURTH EDITION.

GEN. CROOK ON THEIR TRACK.

A TERRIFIC CONFLICT AT SNICKER'S CAP.

Gen. Crook Recaptures

300 Wagons, MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

AN ARRIVAL DIRECT FROM RICHMOND

FURTHER NEWS FROM CITY POINT.

Return of Vessels from Search after the "Florida."

HARRISHURG, July 20 .- Important despaiches were received here last night, from which it is ndicated that our forces are steadly and successfully pursuing the Rebeis who recently ravaged the east portion of Maryland, and that the pursuing party is wresting large amounts of plunder from the Rebels. General Crook, while in the pursuit on Mon-

day last, overtook the enemy at Saicker's Gap, where a sharp, and, for a time, terrific encounter took place. The Rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle they had succeeded in carrying that far from Maryland. General Crook, however, was descrimined that they should not escape, and whipped them

thoroughly, capturing over 300 wagons heavily laden with grain, and took many prisoners. As usual, the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field, to be buried and cared for by our

CINCINNATI, July 20 .- The Commercial of this morning has advices from General Sherman's army to the 16th inst. Nearly the whole force had crossed the river and occupied strong positions on the south side A portion of our troops had advanced two miles towards Atlanta, but encountered nothing but small bodies of cavalry. General Braxton Bragg had arrived at Atlanta, and would, it was supposed, exercise a personal supervision over the movements of the Rebel army.

The Guerilla War in Missouri. Sv. Louis, July 20.—General Fish, commanding at St. Joseph's, has issued an appeal calling for 5000 loyal men to rally for the protection of life and property, and to assist him in exterminating the guerillas in Northwest Missouri. Arrival of a Steamer.

New York, July 20.—The new steamer Emily B. Souder has arrived here in twenty-two and a half house from Philadelia. half hours from Philadelphia.

FROM WASHINGTON. An Arrival Direct from Richmond. WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Colonel Jaques, of the 73d Illinois Regiment, and Edmund Kirke, have just arrived in this city from a visit to Blehmond. which place they left last Monday, The of this visit is not proper for publication, although

Steamer from City Point.
The mail steamer John Brooks, which left City Point at ten o'clock yesterday morning, has arrived. She brings no news of importance from the front, but reports that the usual artillery dueling is kept up with con by the contending armles. The return of the gunboate to James river

it was not of an official nature.

they have made no further demonstrations on our transports since the firing into the George Weems and the United States. On the upward trip, the John Brooks touched at Fortress Monroe. Several of the United States vessels which went in search of the Florida have

has intimidated the Rebels along the banks, and

returned to Forgress Monroe, after an unsuccessful effort to overhaul the pirate. The hospital steamer Connecticut will leave Sixth street wharf to-day, for Philadelphia, with eight hundred convalescents from the hospitals of this city. These convalescents are improving rapidly, and many of them will be able to return

Major Walter Cutting, A. D. C , has been an-

to the field in a short time.

nounced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Washington. Montgomery county, Maryland, is said to be literally swarming with Rebel stragglers, and our scouting parties pick up numbers of the a daily. Some were found yesterday evening acl away in the busbes, a short distance beyond Fort Stevens. They were brought in this morning, and committed to the Old Capital. Their nam # are David H. Idal, 2d North Carolina; O. N. Smith, 3d Alabama; P. S. White, 45th No. 1

Sailing of a Supply Ship. The supply ship Massachusetts will to are Par to delphia on Saturday with mails, &c., to tis South Atlantic Squadron. Issue of Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes

Carolina, and P. Buley, 22d Vinciala.

The Secretary of the Treasury is harried by pared, soon to be issued, Seven-thing frees or notes, running for three years, and convertous at maturity into United States bould, the interest being payable semi-annually. The more are unt to be used as a legal tender. The Alabama Raid.

Advices are at hand, showing no foundation for the report of the Rebel raid in Alabama. The news shows that Forrest's forces have been defeated in Mississippi.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Crossing of the Chattahoochee River.

WASHINGTON, July 20 - The latest official information from General Sherman is, that his army crossed the Chattahoochee in several different places north of the railroad bridge. The movement was accompanied with such celerity as to take the enemy by surprise, and

therefore the resistance to his advance was feeble

Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur. One of the objects being to cut off the communication between Atlanta and Augusta, thus preventing the removal of stores to the latter place, and Johnston from being reinforced.

Our main army was within ton or twolve miles of Atlanta, and all its operations were progressing in the highest degree favorably:

the control and femal separate agent A.F.

on the part of the Robel cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The steamer St. Louis, hence for Nashville, laden with Government stores, was burned yesterday by guerillas, at Sailor's rest, on the Cumberlend.